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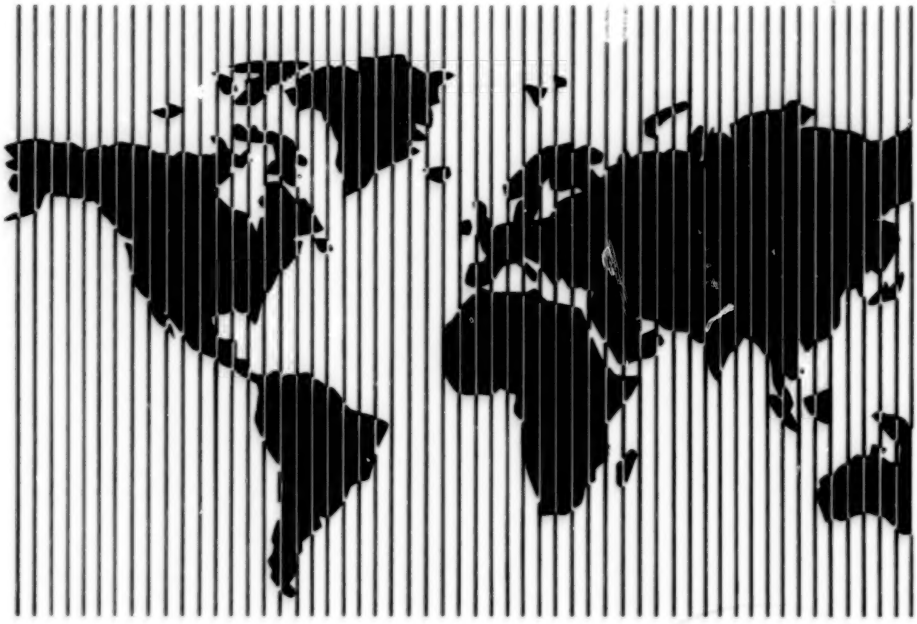
CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL • UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES



A WORLD OF NAMES

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A WORLD OF NAMES

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

A world without names is difficult to imagine, so deeply rooted is the human need to identify experience: people, places, things, and events. "Naming," as Jessamyn West wrote, "is a kind of possessing," a powerfully satisfying ordering of life. And as Thomas Carlyle suggests, naming things is an enjoyable, creative act: "Giving a name . . . is a poetic act; [and] all poetry is but a giving of names."

Unlike personal names and momentous events, on which great thoughts have been lavished, place names have remained relatively unsung. Yet great battles have been fought over naming, that is, possessing the land, and almost everyone has some story to tell of place names they know, from Kennebunk, Maine, to Truth or Consequences, New Mexico.

A World of Names explores place names throughout the world with an eye toward understanding their power, pleasure, and pedigree. Using a variety of objects—maps, journals, case files, books, photographs, t-shirts, sheet music, whiskey bottles, and video—the exhibition examines the processes by which names are applied to the landscape; conflicts in naming places; the romance of place names; and how place names are standardized.

The exhibition also celebrates the centennial of the United States Board on Geographic Names, which is comprised of representatives from nine federal agencies, including the Library of Congress. The Board reviews all new names and name changes proposed by organizations or individuals, and establishes domestic and foreign place name usage within the federal government, and, in effect, for the country at large.

This exhibition is supported in part by a grant from the member agencies of the United States Board on Geographic Names

ROMANCE OF NAMES

In his poem *American Names*, Stephen Vincent Benét expresses an infatuation with place names that seems almost universally felt. This romance with names and the rich experiences that they embody perhaps explains the endless variety of place names that have been coined and the equally diverse ways they are employed.

Popular art forms in particular have exploited this fascination with place names: t-shirts, posters, whiskey bottles, postcards, and songs advertise, commemorate, deride, and boast about cities, states, countries, and natural wonders. The literati, too, have toyed with place names, as in the imaginative accounts of places such as J. R. R. Tolkien's Middle-Earth, and Frank Baum's Land of Oz.

Even during the seemingly routine duty of naming actual places, the passion for name-play erupts. Border towns, for example, invite the creation of names that are often melodic hybrids, such as Texarkana, which straddles the Texas and Arkansas border. Urban planners often adopt thematic schemes in identifying their creations, as in Columbia, Maryland, where the streets are named after literary and artistic works. And, amusingly, unable to agree on a suitable name, a Texas town adopted the appellation "Nameless."

Natural wonders have probably inspired the most exotic and erotic names. For instance, many of the sublime geological features of the Grand Canyon have been named after great religious leaders, and, elsewhere, many topographical features have been named after anatomical parts—usually female, since the most active ages of naming were dominated by males. Lastly, the romance of the sweeping Mississippi resides not only in the fascinating lore that enshrouds the river, but also in the parade of towns along its banks that are named after such varied sources as Memphis, the ancient Egyptian capital on the Nile.

Poster-art Names

Eighteen posters celebrating places and their names, from Taos Pueblo, New Mexico to Mykonos, Greece

Color reproductions. *Lady of the 36 poets*, by P. P. Otsuka, 1986; *Amish Country*, by N. A. Noel, 1988; *Taos Pueblo*, by Sam Scopas, 1984; *Lake Placid 1980* , by John Gallucci, 1979; *Mykonos*, by Matt Black, 1988; *Future City*, by P. T. Kerr,

1986; *Main Street Walla Walla*, by Dean Jamison, 1986; *New Orleans Mardi Gras 1988*, by Andrea Mistretta, 1987; *Experience the Big Apple*, by Dave Davidson; *Kobenhaven*, by Jacob Sneum; *Taiwan; Vienna; Appenzeller Bahn Switzerland*, by Ecknauer & Schoch; *Marburg, Shrine of St. Elizabeth, thirteenth century*, 1966; *University of Kentucky*; *Honolulu*; *San Francisco*; *The Chesapeake Bay Foundation*, 1987. Copyright Office; and David Carrington Collection (3–12)

Mississippi River Town Names

Strip map of the Mississippi River, from St. Louis to New Orleans, showing town names, and photographs representing sources of name derivation
Map. Aquatint. *The Mississippi* . . . . New York: Schonberg & Co., 1861. G4042.M2 1861 .S3 Vault Shelf. Geography and Map Division; photographs: Christopher Columbus, for *Columbus, Kentucky*; Madrid, Spain, for *New Madrid, Missouri*; Hercules fresco from Herculaneum, Italy, for *Herculaneum, Missouri*; Grand Canal, Venice, for *Venice, Illinois*; Schlosskirche, Wittenberg, Germany, for *Wittenberg, Missouri*; colossal statue of Rameses II, Memphis, Egypt, for *Memphis, Tennessee*; Simon Bolivar, for *Bolivar, Mississippi*; Osceola, for *Osceola, Arkansas*; Ferdinand Philippe, duc d'Orleans, for *New Orleans, Louisiana*; Andrew Jackson, for *Andrew Jackson, Mississippi*; Hannibal of Carthage crossing the Alps, for *New Carthage, Louisiana*; Napoleon Bonaparte, for *Napoleon, Arkansas*; burial rite of the Ani Nátsi of Naché, for *Natchez, Mississippi*. Prints and Photographs, Geography and Map, and General Collections Divisions (13–28)

James Madison's Legacy

Pylon, with selected places and geographic features in the United States named after James Madison
Wood. Interpretive Programs Office (29)

Bawdy Names

Captain Cook's chart of Labrador showing several hills he named, "Our Ladies' Bubbies," 1766
Engraving. *A Chart of the Straights of Belle Isle* . . ., by James Cook, 1766. In *A Collection of Charts of the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labradore* . . . . London: Thomas Jefferys, 1765–1768, map 3. G1186 .P5C6 1770 Vault. Geography and Map Division (30)
A humorous condemnation by his crew of Captain Corry's name in reverse, "May Corry Be Damned" (*Yam* Hill, *Yrroc* Hill, *Eb* Hill, *Denmad* Hill), on the Island of Lemnos, Greece
Engraving. *Port Mudros* . . . . London: British Admiralty, 1903. BA 1661. Geography and Map Division (33)
***Wall Street Journal* article, April 1972, about Oregonians' insistence on retaining the name Whorehouse Meadow over Naughty-Girl Meadow**
Wall Street Journal, April 3, 1972, p. 1. Serial and Government Publications Division (34)
Letter from Oregon State Board to U.S. Board on Geographic Names, relating its unanimous decision to retain the name Whorehouse Meadow, June 1972
Photocopy. Eric W. Allen, Jr. to Lester F. Dingman, June 19, 1972. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (35)

U.S. government map showing name Naughty-Girl Meadow substituted for locally preferred name Whorehouse Meadow
Color reproduction. *Fish Lake Quadrangle, Oregon-Harney Co.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey, 1968. Geography and Map Division (36)

T-shirt Names

Thirteen t-shirts (and two posters) celebrating places and their names, from Alaska to Florida
T-shirts with screened designs: *Alaska, the Great Land*, by Patricia A. Moreno, 1974; *Western States Geographic Names Conference*, Washington Trust for Historic Preservation; *I Love (= Heart) Intercourse, Pa.*, by D, 1981; *10,000 Minnesota Lakes Sea Serpent*, by Carsten, 1979; *Dafuskie Island, S. C., Dafuskie Island Lighthouse*, by Joe Tinckney; *New York City Marathon*, by Cecilia Hayes, 1983; *New Orleans*, by P. Bascle, 1984; *Frankly, My Dear I Don't Give a Damn, I'm Going to Philadelphia*, Pine Street-Tee, Inc., 1976; *Jersey Devil Tavern, Pleasantville, N. J.*; *Crow About It! Quincy, Mass.*, by F D L, 1975; *Ah Chicago! "I shall set you on fire with the flames of my heart . . . " Ah Great Chicago*, 1978; *San Francisco*; *There is no Life East of California Interstate 5*, by Sulton Ent, 1976; two posters, color reproductions: *Rearview*, Vanity Graphics Co., Columbus, OH; *Ninety-Nine Bottles of Beer on the Wall*, by Myron & Tyler, 1987. Copyright Office; Ralph Ehrenberg, and Irene Burnham Collections (37–46)

Municipal Names

Bird's-eye view of Texarkana, a combined name for the city straddling the Texas-Arkansas border
Lithograph. *Perspective Map of Texarkana, Texas and Arkansas.* Milwaukee: Henry Wellge & Co., [1888]. G4034 .T5A3 1888 .H4. Geography and Map Division (47)
Plan of Calexico, California, and Mexicali, Mexico, showing the inverse combination of names of both entities
Pen and ink on linen. *Map of Calexico, Cal. and Mexicali, B.C.*, by Lt. P.W. Newgarden. U.S. Army, May 1916. TC, Cal.-Calexico. Geography and Map Division (48)
Monopoly game popularizing street names in the Atlantic City, New Jersey, resort area
Salem, Mass.: Parker Brothers, Inc., copyright, 1935–1961. Private collection (49)
Bird's-eye view of Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1900
Lithograph. *Atlantic City, New Jersey.* Newark, N.J.: Landis & Alsop, [1900]. G3814 .A6A3 1900 .L3. Geography and Map Division (50)
Map of Columbia, Maryland, showing street names taken from literary and artistic works, 1982
Color reproduction. *Columbia, Maryland and Vicinity.* Columbia, Md.: Howard Research and Development Corp., 1982. G3844 .C63 1982 .L3. Geography and Map Division (51)
Feature article in Columbia *Calendar*, explaining derivation of street name Straw Turkey from the folk song *Turkey in the Straw*
"Street Scene," by Linda McHargue. Columbia, Md., *Calendar*, November 1980, p. 6. Columbia Archives (52)

Turkey in the Straw
Sheet music. Arranged by John Thompson. Music Division (53)
Illustration (1517) of Sir Thomas More's ideal city, Utopia, an early prototype for new towns such as Columbia
Woodcut. In *Utopia*, by Sir Thomas More. Basil, 1517, p. 12. Rare Book and Special Collections Division (54)
Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872–1906)
Photograph. Biographical File, Prints and Photographs Division (55)
Feature article in Columbia *Calendar*, explaining derivation of street name Talisman Lane from Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem, *Just Whistle a Bit*
"Street Scene," by Linda McHargue. Columbia, Md., *Calendar*, March 1983, pp. 8–9. Columbia Archives (56)
Feature article in Columbia *Calendar*, explaining derivation of street name Scarecrow Court from Andrew Wyeth's painting Benny's *Scarecrow*
"Street Scene," by Linda McHargue. Columbia, Md., *Calendar*, October 1980, p. 5. Columbia Archives (57)
Andrew Wyeth's painting Benny's *Scarecrow*, 1955
Columbia, Md., *Calendar*, October 1980, cover. Columbia Archives (58)
Plaque commemorating the famous ride of Paul Revere, immortalized in Longfellow's poem of 1861
Pewter. By P. W. Baston. Worcester Pewter. Copyright Office (59)
Feature article in Columbia *Calendar*, explaining derivation of street name Paul Revere Ride from the Longfellow poem, *Paul Revere's Ride*
"Street Scene," by Linda McHargue. Columbia, Md., *Calendar*, April 1980, p. 8. Columbia Archives (60)

Poetic Names

***American Names*, by Stephen Vincent Benét**
Screened mural. Stanzas 1, 3, 5, 7. Interpretive Programs Office (61)

Song Names

Sixteen popular songs playing on the theme of people and places, real or imagined
Sheet music. Lithographs. *The Globe Polka*, by Wm. T. Bloomfield, 1861; *A Flower of Old Japan*, words by Earle Remington-Hines, music by Charles Moreland; *El Dorado Polka*, by John H. Hewitt; *Top of the World March and Two Step*, by E. T. Paull; *Abyssinia*, book and lyrics by J. A. Shipp and Alex Rogers, music by Will Marion Cook & Bert A. Williams; *Blue Danube Waltz*, by Johann Strauss; *The Road to Hong Kong*, words by Sammy Cahn, music by James Van Heusen; *Pike's Peak Gallop*, arranged by W. C. Peters, 1859; *The Road to Mandalay*, book by W. H. Post, lyrics by William McKenna, music by Oreste Vessella; *On the Beach at Bali-Bali*, by Al Sherman, Jack Meskill, and Abner Silver; *The Scotch Polka*, by Chas. D'Albert; *The Burning of Rome*, by E. T. Paull; *My Wild Irish Rose of Killarney*, words by Nora Kelly, music by Jos. S. Nathan; *Araby*, by Al. Johns; *Orient Express, Wien-Paris*, A. G. Kraus; *Down Argentina Way*, lyrics by Mack Gordon (in Spanish by Carlos Albert), music by Harry Warren. Music Division, and Private Collection (62–77)

Tape player for music with name references
Tape player. Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (78)

L'Andaluza

Photo mural of part of sheet music, by L. Gabici. Music Division (79)

Eccentric Names

The memorable main characters in the 1938 classic film *The Wizard of Oz*: (*left to right*) Scarecrow, Dorothy, Tin Man, Cowardly Lion
Painted ceramic figurines. By Seymour Mann, 1974. Copyright Office (80–82)
Comic-book map of the fictional Land of Oz
Color reproduction. From *Marvelous Land of Oz*. New York: Marvel Comics Group, 1975, pp. 80–81. Copyright Office (83)
Poster depicting Tolkien's fictional land of Middle-Earth
Color reproduction. *A Map of Middle-Earth*, by Pauline Baynes. Rugby, England: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1970. TC Imaginary. Geography and Map Division (84)
Hobbiton, home of the hairy-footed Hobbits and a prominent place in Tolkien's Middle-Earth
Color reproduction, *The hill: hobbiton-across-the Water*. In *The Hobbit*, by J.R.R. Tolkien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1973, facing p. 32. General Collections (85)
Stylized map of the United States showing Irish place names
Photocopy. *Shamrock Map*, by John C. Malone, 1950. G3701 .A8 1950 .M3. Geography and Map Division (86)
Postcard maps of the United States featuring imaginative, mostly humorous groupings of town names
Reproductions. A (An)*Artists'*; *Exotic*; *Saints'*; *Curiously Juxtaposed*; *Pessimistic*; *Animal*; *Eccentric*; *Lovers'*; *Confusing*; and *Optimistic Map of the U.S.A* . . . . Berkeley, Cal.: David Jouris, 1987–1990. Geography and Map Division (87–96)
Application of October 1879 to the Postmaster General requesting a post office at Nameless, Texas, the final of seven names proposed for the site
Post Office application form, October 29, 1879, p. 1. National Archives and Records Administration (97)
U.S. government map locating the crossroads community of Nameless, Texas
Color reproduction. *Nameless Quadrangle, Texas*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey, 1962. Geography and Map Division (98)

Grand Canyon Exoticism

Panorama of the Grand Canyon in Arizona from Point Sublime, by William Henry Holmes
Color lithograph by Jules Bien. From *Atlas . . . on the Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District*, by Capt. Clarence E. Dutton. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey, 1882, sheet 15. G1497 .C6D8 1882 fol. Geography and Map Division (99)
Title page of atlas for the *Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District*, 1882
From *Atlas . . . on the Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District*, by Capt. Clarence E. Dutton. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey, 1882, title page. G1497 .C6D8 1882 fol. Geography and Map Division (100)

Comic-book map of the fictional Land of Oz

Frederick S. Dellenbaugh of the Geological Survey, to Henry C. Rizer, October 1, 1908, strongly objecting to using legendary and mythological names in the Grand Canyon of Arizona
Holograph letter, p. 1. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (101)
John Wesley Powell (1834–1902)
Bronze. By Ulrick Dunbar, 1862. Cosmos Club (102)
View of the Grand Canyon, Arizona, showing the chronological sequence, from west to east, of exotic religious names applied to prominent geological features
Color reproduction. *Map of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River*, by Constance Nightingale. Flagstaff: Kolb Studios, 1966. G4302 .C6 1966 .N5. Geography and Map Division (103a)
Scale model of the Grand Canyon, Arizona
Foam, fiberglass, and plywood. By Vigo Rauda, Rauda Scale Models, Seattle, Washington. Museum of Science, Boston, Massachusetts (103b)
Some of the majestic peaks of the Grand Canyon (*left*) and the sacred beings (*right*) after which they are named
Photographs. Canyon shots by W. M. Edwards and Justin Locke. Courtesy, National Geographic Society; deities: General Collections, Prints and Photographs Division, and Kersi Shroff. (*Top to bottom, left to right*) Vulcan's Throne - Vulcan; Zoroaster Temple - Zoroaster; Buddha Temple - Buddha; Isis Temple - Isis; Wotan's Throne - Odin. (104–113)

Beam Bottle Names

Seventeen "Jim Beam" whiskey decanters commemorating, among other things, countries, states, cities, places, events, animals, and oil wells
Ceramic. James B. Beam Distilling Co. *Washington, the Evergreen State*, 1974;

30' 45' 71 15' 30' 45' Orient-8

New Jersey, the Garden State of Farm & Industry, Tercentenary, 1664–1964, 1964; Nevada, the Silver State, Centennial, 1864–1964, 1963; Michigan, Great Lakes State, 1972; Michigan, Wolverine Beam Bottle & Specialties Club, 1975, 1975; New Mexico, 60 Years of Statehood, 1912–1972, 1972; Truth or Consequences, New Mexico, 25th Annual Ralph Edwards Fiesta, 1974, 1974; West Virginia Centennial, 1863–1963, 1962; Florida ABC Liquor Stores Lounges, 1973; Key West, 150th Anniversary of the Old Island, 1822–1972, 1972; Australia, 1973; New Zealand, 1974; Italy, designed by the boys of Boys' Town of Italy, 1973; The E. E. "Pop" Harrison No. 1 - Permian Basin Oil Show, Odessa Texas, Oct. 18–21, 1972, 1972; Kansas Centennial, 1861, 1960; Boot Hill, Dodge City, Kansas, Centennial, 1872–1972, 1972; Idaho Centennial, 1863–1963, 1962. Copyright Office (114–132)

NAMING THE LAND

The processes by which places are named is complex, often cogently reflecting the history of settlements in an area and, particularly, the impact of successive cultures. Over the centuries, the most important agents in the naming process have included explorers, settlers, surveyors, cartographers, politicians, and entrepreneurs. Their responses in naming the land have been inspired by various motivations, ranging from simple expediency to calculated deliberations.

The European settlement of America offers excellent examples of the naming process. Most of the places penetrated by explorers were already named by the aborigines. In the logs, journals, and drawings documenting their experiences, some explorers retained these native names, often adding new ones from their own cultural traditions and occasionally in commemoration of their own discoveries. This process was greatly accelerated when officially appointed surveyors and cartographers recorded commonly accepted names and new names on their maps, which, when published, encouraged the standardization of names.

The panoply of names in America was greatly enriched by the ensuing flood of immigrants, who imposed new names in new languages: Spanish, Dutch, French, English, and, more recently, German, Irish, Italian, Chinese, and Japanese, among others. With the growing establishment of distinct political units, the naming process became increasingly institutionalized,

dominated by governmental and commercial interests, which tended to favor commemorative names, especially those of European cities which they hoped to emulate and to rival.

The naming process has not ended. Since the sixteenth century, new technologies have opened up new frontiers which require new names: in the undersea realms, in the polar regions, and in outer space. Paradoxically, these remote areas are among the few in recent history in which names of living people have been applied, largely in honor of their having discovered or explored some feature.

Strait of Magellan

Magellan's route around the world, 1519–1521, depicted by Agnese, *ca.* 1544
Pen, ink and watercolor on vellum. In [*Portolan Atlas*], by Battista Agnese. [Venezia, *ca.* 1544], folio 14. Vellum Coll. No. 5. Geography and Map Division (134)

Model of Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria, a nao (or square-rigger) of the type used by Magellan in his trip around the world
Wood and fabric. National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution (135)

Map of Patagonia in the diary of the Venetian Antonio Pigafetta, who accompanied Magellan on his voyage around the world, 1519–1521
Watercolor on vellum. In *Magellan's Voyage . . .*, by Antonio Pigafetta. Translated by R.A. Skelton. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1969, vol. 2, folio 21. Facsimile of the 1525? manuscript in the Beinecke Library. General Collections (136)

Early eighteenth-century map showing the strait named for Magellan and the Pacific Ocean and Tierra del Fuego named by him
Hand-colored engraving. *Tabula Magellanica qua Tierrae del Fuego . . .*, by Jan Jansson. Amsterdam: P. Schenk and G. Valk, *ca.* 1709. TC, Chile (reg.)-Magellan, Strait. Geography and Map Division (137)

Ferdinand Magellan (*ca.* 1480–1521), Portuguese explorer, first to circumnavigate the globe
Photograph of an engraving. Biographical File, Prints and Photographs Division (138)

A Magellanic penguin of the type inhabiting Patagonia when Magellan arrived
Mounted specimen, *Spheniscus Magellanicus*. Division of Birds, Smithsonian Institution (139)

Chesapeake Bay

John Smith's map of Virginia (1612) recording Indian names in the Chesapeake Bay area, which he explored in 1608
Engraving. *Virginia Discovered and Discribed by Captayn John Smith, 1606*, by William Hole, 1612. London, 1624. G3880 1624 .S51 Vault. Geography and Map Division (140)

John Smith (*ca.* 1580–1631), one of the founders of the Jamestown colony, and friend of Pocahontas
Photograph of an engraving. Biographical File, Prints and Photographs Division (141)

Pocahontas (*ca.* 1595–1617), daughter of Chief Powhatan and wife of John Rolfe
Photograph of an engraving in *Generall Historie*, by John Smith, 1624. Rare Book and Special Collections Division (142)

Augustine Herrman's map showing the imposition of English names in the Chesapeake Bay area, 1673
Engraving. *Virginia and Maryland . . . 1670 . . . Augustin Herrman*, by W. Faithorne. [London]: Herman and Within-brook, 1673. G3880 1670 .H4 Vault. Geography and Map Division (143)

St. Lawrence Valley

Scrimshaw powder horn showing St. Lawrence River Valley and the Great Lakes, *ca.* 1760
Incised horn, *ca.* 1760. Powder Horn No. 2. Geography and Map Division (144)

Extent of French settlements along the St. Lawrence River (1777), shortly after the British took control of Canada in 1763
Hand-colored engraving. *A Map of the Inhabited Part of Canada . . . .* London: William Faden, 1777. G3401 .F2 1777 .F3 Vault. Geography and Map Division (145)

Plan of Quebec, the French colonial capital, *ca.* 1750, whose name was derived from an Indian word meaning "narrowing of the waters"
Hand-colored pen and ink drawing. *Plan de la ville de Quebec*, [*ca.* 1750]. G3454 .Q4 1750 .P5 Vault. Geography and Map Division (146)

Portion of the Thousand Islands (1818), showing British names honoring Admiralty staff and ships, and the Duke of Wellington (Wellesley Island) and his triumphs (Lake Waterloo)
Engraving. *A Survey of the River St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario to the Galop Rapids . . .*, by Capt. W.F.W. Owen. 1818. London: Hydrographic Office, 1828, sheet 3 of 5. BA 338. Geography and Map Division (147)

Headwaters of the Mississippi

Nicollet's field notebook (1836) with a sketch of the headwaters of the Mississippi, including Indian and French-Indian place names
Manuscript notebook, by Joseph N. Nicollet, 1836, vol. 1, pt. 1, no. 42. Nicollet Papers. Manuscript Division (148)

Nicollet's field notebook (1838) with a sketch of Lac des Amourettes in South Dakota, two of which he renamed for Secretary of War Poinsett and Captain Abert, Chief of Topographical Engineers
Manuscript notebook, by Joseph N. Nicollet, 1838, vol. 5, no. 817. Nicollet Papers. Manuscript Division (149)

Model of a Chippewa birch bark canoe, of the type that Nicollet used in exploring the Mississippi River
Birch bark and leather. Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution (150)

Scene on the Mississippi, with flatboatmen frolicking
Engraving. *The Jolly Flat Boatmen*. After a painting (1847) by George Caleb Bingham. Prints and Photographs Division (151)

Upper Mississippi River basin showing names recorded and given by Nicollet during the course of several expeditions, 1836-1840
Engraving. *Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River . . .*, by Joseph

N. Nicollet, 1836–1840. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Senate, 1843. G4042 .M5 1843 .N5 Vault. Geography and Map Division (152)

Secretary of War Joel Poinsett (*left*) and Captain John N. Abert (*right*), after whom Nicollet named two lakes in eastern South Dakota (*center*)

Photocopies. (*Left to right*) Lithograph, *Joel Poinsett*, by Charles Fenderich. Prints and Photographs Division; portion of the map, *Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River . . .*, by Joseph N. Nicollet, 1836-1840. Geography and Map Division; *Colonel John Abert*, by Thomas Sully. West Point Museum Collections, United States Military Academy (154–156)

State of Wyoming

Thomas Campbell's poem, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, immortalizing the massacre (1778) of white settlers by Indians in the Wyoming Valley of northeastern Pennsylvania

"Gertrude of Wyoming," in *The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell*. Hartford: Silas Andrus and Son, 1852, 124–125. General Collections (157)

Bird's-eye view of the Wyoming Valley in northeastern Pennsylvania, scene of the brutal Indian massacre in 1778

Reproduction of woodcut by Thomas Fleming, *The Beautiful Valley of Wyoming . . . July 3d, 1778*. New York: Photo-Engraving Co., late-nineteenth century. TC, Pa. (reg.)-Wyoming Valley. Geography and Map Division (158)

A section of John Vanderlyn's painting the *Murder of Jane McCrea* (1804), representing the Ft. Ticonderoga massacre of 1777

Photo mural from a photograph of the painting in the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Connecticut (159)

Town of Wyoming, Pennsylvania (ca. 1860), site of the infamous massacre of 1778, showing the monument to those killed

Hand-colored lithograph. *Druft of Coal Lands . . . Belonging to the Monument Coal Company*, by L.M. Rosenthal, Philadelphia, *ca.* 1860. TC, Pa.-Luzerne Co. Geography and Map Division (160)

Sagebrush from the state of Wyoming, accompanied by a note from United States Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming

Courtesy, Susan Simpson, Jackson, Wyoming (161a, b)

Buffalo (bison), recalling the millions that roamed the Great Plains until 1900, when they became almost extinct in the United States

Bronze, *ca.* 1900 By Henry Merwin Shrady (1871–1922). Wildlife of the American West Art Museum, Jackson, Wyoming (162)

Wyoming Territory (1883), named after the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, site of the massacre of 1778

Hand-colored engraving. *Holt's New Map of Wyoming*, by Frank and Fred Bond. Cheyenne: G. L. Holt, 1883. TC, Wyoming. Geography and Map Division (163a)

Excerpts of Senate debate, June 3, 1868, on naming of Wyoming Territory

Photocopy. *The Congressional Globe . . . Second Session Fortieth Congress . . .* Washington, D. C., 1868, vol. 82, pt. 3, pp. 2795–2796. Law Library (163b)

Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg

Webster, Massachusetts (1970), with Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggagogg-

chaubunagungamaugg, a Nipmuck Indian name meaning "You fish on your side, I fish on my side, nobody fishes in the middle"
Reproduction. *Map of Webster [and] Dudley, Massachusetts.* Boston: Map Corporation of America, [1970]. G3764 .W36 1970 .A3. Geography and Map Division (164)
Bird's-eye view of Webster, Massachusetts (1892), with the shortened version of the Indian name for the lake, Chaubunagungamaug
Chromolithograph. *Webster, Massachusetts.* Boston: O.H. Bailey and Co., 1892. G3764 .W36A3 1892 .02. Geography and Map Division (165)
Two cartoons in the *Boston Herald*, June 1953, playing on the Indian name for Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg, which residents prefer to the often-used name, Lake Webster
"The Summer Folks" and "More Spelling Trouble," by Dahl. *Boston Herald*, June 20 and 23, 1953. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (166,167)

Moscow, USA

A view of metropolitan Moscow in the seventeenth century
Hand-colored engraving. *Moscovia Urbs Metropolis Totius Russiae Albae.* In *Civitates orbis terrarum*, by Georg Braun. Cologne, 1612-1618, vol. 6, pl. 54. G1028.B7 1612 Vault Geography and Map Division (168)
Record jacket for Tchaikovsky's *1812 Overture*, written in 1882, which shows the battle of Moscow and which helped popularize the city's name in nineteenth-century America
Color reproduction of a painting. *A Tchaikovsky Spectacular.* Angel, 1973. Motion Picture, Radio, and Recorded Sound (169)
Bird's-eye view (1891) of Moscow, Pennsylvania, probably named after Moscow, Russia
Lithograph. *Moscow, Lackawanna County, Penn'a. 1891*, by T.M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. G3824 .M79A3 1891 .F6 Fow 38. Geography and Map Division (170)
Application of March 1873 to the Postmaster General requesting a post office for Moscow, Idaho, traditionally thought to have been named after Moscow, Pennsylvania
Post Office application form, March 5, 1873, p. 1. National Archives and Records Administration (171)
Fire insurance map of Moscow, Idaho (1904), previously called Hog Heaven and Paradise Valley
Color lithograph. *Moscow, Latah Co., Idaho . . . Dec. 1904.* New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1905. Geography and Map Division (172)

George Washington's Legacy

Places and features throughout the United States named after George Washington, as of 1932
Photocopy. *United States of America Showing Features Named for George Washington . . . .* From *The George Washington Atlas*, edited by Lawrence Martin. Washington, D.C.: U.S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission, 1932, plate 50. G1201 .S3M34 1932. Geography and Map Division (173)
Statues of George Washington and places and features outside the United States named after him, as of 1932
Photocopy. *Features Named for and Statues of George Washington outside of Con-*

Map and cartoon inset of Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg, the Indian name preferred by local residents over the often-used name Lake Webster.

tinental United States. From *The George Washington Atlas*, edited by Lawrence Martin. Washington, D.C.: U.S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission, 1932, plate 49. G1201 .S3M34 1932. Geography and Map Division (174)

Plan of the nation's capital and Robert Mills' proposed monument (1855), both commemorating George Washington

Hand-colored engraving. *Georgetown and the City of Washington* . . . New York: J.H. Colton and Co., 1855. G3850 1855 .J22. Geography and Map Division (175)

Fisheye view of Mount Washington, New Hampshire (1902), considered by the Romantics one of the distinguishing features of the American landscape

Color reproduction. *Birds-Eye View from Summit of Mt. Washington; White Mountains, New-Hampshire*. Boston: George H. Walker and Co., 1902. TC, N.H. (reg)-Washington, Mt. Geography and Map Division (176)

Part of a dollar bill showing the engraving, after Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait, of George Washington (1732–1799), first president of the United States
Photo mural from a dollar. Interpretive Programs Office (177)
A stereoscopic view of Mount Washington, one of the most popular tourist attractions since the early nineteenth century
"Mount Washington from The Glen," in *Gems of American Scenery . . . among the White Mountains*. New York: Harroun & Bierstadt, 1878, pp. 70–71. General Collections (178)
A trilogy of governmental units in Iowa—town, township, and county—named after George Washington
Color reproduction. *State Highway Commission Official Map, Washington County, Iowa* . . . . Des Moines: Press of Iowa Publishing Co., 1913. TC, Iowa-Washington Co. Geography and Map Division (179)
The state of Washington, named after George Washington, the only president to be so honored
Color reproduction. *A Pictorial Map of Washington, "The Evergreen State."* Seattle: John F. Herman and Clark Teegarden, [1948]. TC, Washington-Pictorial. Geography and Map Division (180)

Classical Names in New York

DeWitt's map of New York showing the military reservation for Revolutionary War veterans, largely named after classical figures such as the Roman general Fabius, George Washington's exemplar
Engraving, by C. Tiebout. *1st Sheet of De Witt's State-Map of New-York*, by Simeon DeWitt. New York, 1792. G3800 1792 .D4 Vault. Geography and Map Division (181)
Portraits of Roman heroes commemorated on De Witt's map of New York: (*top to bottom*): Pompey (106–48 B. C); Cicero (106–43 B. C.)
Photographs from books in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, and the General Collections (182, 185)
Onondaga County, New York, including part of the military reservation for Revolutionary War veterans, which retains the classical names from DeWitt's map and adds others, such as Syracuse
Hand-colored engraving. *Map of Onondaga County, New York* . . ., by L. Fagan. Syracuse and Providence: E.H. Babcock & Co. and Geo. C. Brown, 1852. G3803 .O3G46 1852 .F3. Geography and Map Division (186)
Portrait of Joseph M. Toner, M.D. (1825–1896), done (1883) in the classical Roman Republican style, which was popular in eighteenth and nineteenth-century America
Marble. By John Quincy Adams Ward, 1883. Rare Book and Special Collections Division (187)

New Frontiers—Antarctica

Ross Sea area, Antarctica, showing the unique application of a variety of contemporary and historical names, such as Roosevelt, Ickes, and Rockefeller; Ross, Amundsen, and McMurdo
Color reproduction. *Ross Sea Regions*. New Zealand: Department of Survey and

Land Information, 1987. G9802 .R6 1937 .N4. Geography and Map Division (188)

Antarctica, one of the new frontiers unique in allowing the application of contemporary personal names

Plastic relief model. *Antarctica.* [Washington, D.C.]: USN Photographic Interpretation Center, [1961]. G9801 .C18 1961 .U6. Geography and Map Division (189)

Edith Ronne and Rupert B. Southard pointing to areas on a relief map of Antarctica which are named after them

Photograph, 1990. Interpretive Programs Office (190)

New Frontiers—Undersea

Captain Sigsbee, Commander of the Maine, member of the Board on Geographic Names, and namesake of several prominent underwater features in the Gulf of Mexico

Photograph. In *The "Maine" . . .* , by Charles D. Sigsbee. New York: Century Co., 1899, frontispiece. General Collections (191)

Gulf of Mexico showing underwater features named for Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who conducted hydrographic surveys in the area

Color reproduction. *Submarine Physiography of the Gulf of Mexico,* by R.N. Bergantino. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 1969. G9112 .M4C2 1969 .B4. Geography and Map Division (192)

New Frontiers—The Moon

Early representation of faces of the Moon and names applied to features discovered through use of the telescope

Hand-colored engraving, by J. B. Homann. *Tabula Selenographica . . .* , by J.G. Doppelmayr. Nuremberg, [1748?]. TC, Moon. Geography and Map Division (193)

Helmet, glove, and boot, part of an Apollo 11 moon space suit

Plastics, fabric, and rubber. National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution (194–196)

NASA lunar globe prior to first manned space landing, incorporating names applied through 350 years of telescopic and satellite observations

Color reproduction. *National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lunar Globe.* St. Louis: USAF Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, 1969. G3162 .M6 1969 .U5. Geography and Map Division (197)

Astronaut Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, the second man on the moon, photographed by Neil A. Armstrong, the first man on the moon, after the successful landing of the Apollo 11 module "Eagle," July 20, 1969

Color-photo mural. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (198)

STANDARDIZING NAMES

In a world of instantaneous global communication and growing interdependence, the need for standardizing place names is not merely desirable, but essential. Although a universally acceptable system of standardization may never be fully realized, great strides have been made toward that end. Many countries have boards on geographic names which not only monitor internal place name usage, but also work cooperatively with other countries. Moreover, there are efforts toward standardization on a global basis being made within the framework of the United Nations.

Among the many problems impeding standardization of place names are the multiplicity of names often applied to one place; the multiplicity of places with the same name; the variant spellings within even a single language of particular place names; and the translation or transliteration of place names from one language to another. Attempts to resolve these problems began in antiquity and have developed most rapidly since the late nineteenth century.

The writings of the second century A. D. Roman geographer Claudius Ptolemy are notable among the early efforts to regularize place names. The most significant advances in standardization were made during the Renaissance as a result of great technological developments and the internationalization (in the West) of culture—embodied in those extraordinary compilations of maps and geographic data called atlases, first published by the Dutch in the sixteenth century.

These efforts continued into the nineteenth century when in 1890 President Benjamin Harrison created the United States Board on Geographic Names, the first such agency in the world. The Board now reviews names on a world-wide basis, and sets standards not only for the federal government, but for most mapmakers in the country.

Standardizing Names, 150–1890, A. D.

John Wallis' puzzle of Europe, designed for geography students, 1814
Box, and engraved puzzle by McIntyre. *Wallis's New Dissected Map of Europe.* London: John Wallis, 1814. G5701 .A9 1814 .W3 Vault Shelf. Geography and Map Division (199,200)

Typical portable globe, 1817
Hand-colored engraving. *Newton's New & improved terrestrial pocket globe*. London: George Newton, 1817. G3170 1717 .N4 Vault. Geography and Map Division (201)

Mitchell's school atlas, designed for students of geography
Mitchell's School Atlas . . . , by Samuel Augustus Mitchell. Philadelphia: E.H. Butler & Co., 1858, cover. G1019 .M66 1858. Geography and Map Division (202)

Fan depicting administrative divisions of China, *ca.* 1870
Hand-colored wood engraving. Shanghai, *ca.* 1870. Oriental, Misc. No. 2. Geography and Map Division (203)

Ptolemy's map of the known world, second century, A.D.
Hand-colored woodcut, by Johann Schnitzer. In *Cosmographia*, by Claudius Ptolemaeus. Translated by Jacopo d'Angelo, edited by Nicolaus Germanus. Ulm: Johann Reger, 1486, pp. 117–118. G1005 1486 Vault. Geography and Map Division (204)

Portolan chart, in the medieval tradition, of Italy and the Central Mediterranean, *ca.* 1590
Pen, ink, and watercolor on vellum. In [*Portolan Atlas*], attributed to Juan Oliva, [Messina ?, *ca.* 1590], chart 2. Vellum Coll. No. 8. Geography and Map Division (205)

Ortelius' map of the known world, 1570
Hand-colored engraving. *Typus orbis terrarum*, by Frans Hogenberg. In *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. Antwerp: Abraham Ortelius, 1570, map 1. G1006 .T5 1570b Vault. Geography and Map Division (206)

Galbraith's Railway Service map of Iowa, one of a series, in which he represented post office names in caricature as a memory device for the company's mail clerks
Pen, ink, and watercolor. *Galbraith's Railway Service Maps. Iowa*, by Frank H. Galbraith. Chicago: McEwen Map Co., 1897. G4151 .P3 1897 .G Vault. Geography and Map Division (207)

Repetitive map of northwestern Europe showing place names given in Esperanto and seven other European languages, technically referred to as "exonyms"
Color reproduction. *Exonymen*, by P.C.J. van der Krogt. Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kartografie, 1980. G5721 .E6 1980 .K7. Geography and Map Division (208a)

Poster of the flags and names, in English and French, of the members of the United Nations
Color reproduction. *Flags of the United Nations*, 1987. Copyright Office (208b)

United States Board on Geographic Names

Minutes of the first thirty-six meetings of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, March 18, 1890 –December 1894
Manuscript minute book. *Meetings 1–36, 1890–1894*, p. 13. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (209)

Sample publications of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names *National Gazetteer of the United States—New Jersey*, 1983; *Geographic Names . . . Gazetteer Program, September 1990*; *First Report of the United States Board on Geographic Names, 1890–1891*, 1892; *Decisions on Geographic Names in the United States*, January–March 1988; *Gazetteer of the Paracel Islands and Spratly Islands*, 1987; *First Report on Foreign Geographic Names*, 1932; and *Romanization Guide*, 1964.

Geography and Map Division and General Collections (210a–214b)

Copies of the Executive Order of 1890 establishing the Board (*right*), and of the Public Law of 1947 (*left*) authorizing it under the Department of Interior after it had been abolished and reassigned in the 1930s during Roosevelt's administration

Photocopies. (*Right*) Executive Order, September 4, 1890; (*left*) Public Law 242, July 25, 1947. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (215, 216)

First Board on Geographic Names to be photographed, 1913 (*below*), and the Hooe Building (*above*) on F Street, home of the Geological Survey and the Board's principal meeting place until 1914

Photographs. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (217, 218)

Two work sheets of Mt. McKinley, Alaska (*right*), and the west coast of Florida (*left*) showing the various names of features which the Board considered for final approval, 1943

Pen and ink on mylar and paper. (*right*) Mount McKinley, Alaska, no. 26, September 15, 1943; (*left*) Florida, West Coast . . ., no. 42, October 6, 1943. National Archives and Records Administration (219,220)

Sample case file work cards (1897–1940) on which the process for determining names is recorded, including information gathered in the field and the final approval by the Board

File cards. (*Lower right*) Animas, 1897; (*upper right*) Bierstadt, 1914; (*upper left*) Cochise, 1932; (*lower left*) Dragoon Creek, 1940. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (221–224)

Two maps of the Caribbean island which the U.S. Board on Geographic Names called Puerto Rico, prior to American acquisition in 1898 (*above*), then Porto Rico, 1900–1932 (*below*), and then Puerto Rico again in 1932

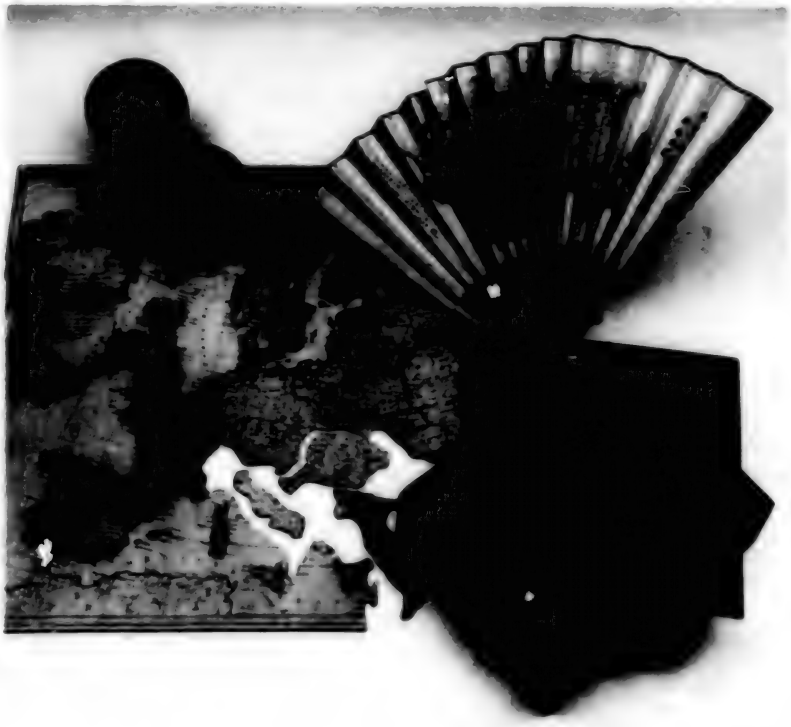
Color reproductions. (*Above*) *Map of . . . Puerto Rico*, by J. Domingo Sulsona. Baltimore: A. Hoen & Co., 1899; (*below*) *Map of Porto Rico*. [Washington, D.C.]: War Office, 1905. TC, Puerto Rico. Geography and Map Division (225, 226)

Selected documents from the Board's case file on Bluebird Creek, Iowa, which was named in 1988 through the efforts of Mrs. Diane Noll's second grade class of Sioux Valley School, Peterson, Iowa

Holograph letter, Joey Doran to Donald P. Hodel, February 1988; typescript letter, Donald J. Orth to Joey Doran, February 25, 1988; envelope from Mrs. Noll to the Executive Secretary of the Board, March 1988; holograph letter, Mrs. Diane Noll to Mr. Orth, March 1988; news article, "Sioux Valley students name creek," *Sioux Rapids Bulletin Press* February 10, 1988, p. 1; photograph of Mrs. Noll's class; program, *Name Day Celebration*, May 21, 1988; holograph note, Amber Click to U.S. Board on Geographic Names, [May 1988]. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (227–233)

The Socialist Republic of Romania (*left*), whose name the U.S. Board recently approved as simply Romania (*above*), based on official Romanian publications which reflect current political changes

(*Left*) Color reproduction. *Republica Socialista Romania*, by Victor Tufescu. [Bucharest]: Ministry of Education and Instruction, 1989. G6880 1989 .T9. Geography and Map Division; (*above*) Typed memo, Erno Horvath to BGN Foreign Names Committee, March 22, 1990. U.S. Board on Geographic Names (234, 235)



Nineteenth century geography teaching aids, recreational but also important in furthering the standardization of place names.

Amber Click to the United States Board on Geographic Names, [March 1988], in gratitude for approving the name of BlueBird Creek
Screened mural of a holograph letter. U. S. Board on Geographic Names (236)

Derogatory Names

Ten U. S. Geological Survey quadrangular maps (one entire, nine excerpts) showing derogatory and suggestively derogatory names
Map. Color reproduction. "Gringo Peak," *Robinson Peak, New Mexico*, 1971. Color photographs: "Nigger Jack Hill," (changed to negro . . .), *Washington, California*, 1951; "Jap Bay," (changed to Japanese . . .), *Kaguyak, Alaska*, 1954; "Dago Joe Spring," *Montezuma Peak, Nevada*, 1970; "Squaw Butte," *Verde Hot Springs, Arizona*, 1967; "Jewtown," *Brunswick East, Georgia*, 1956; "Chinks Point," *Annapolis, Maryland*, 1978; "Mick Run," *Spruce Knob, West Virginia*, 1970; "Polack Lake," *Corner Lake, Michigan*, 1958; "Scotchtown," *Dugger, Indiana*, 1963. Geography and Map Division (237-246)

NAMES IN CONFLICT

Just as the world is in a constant state of change, so are place names. The most radical changes occur usually as a result of military conquest and the domination of one group by another; others grow out of cultural differences; and still others because someone's sensibilities are offended. In almost all instances of name change, or even suggested change, passions become inflamed.

In antiquity, for example, the ancient Greek city of Byzantium was renamed by the Roman conquerors and again later by the victorious Turks. After World War II, the ever problematic area formerly known as East Prussia was divided between the Poles and the Soviets and renamed accordingly. More recently, dramatic name changes have occurred in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia as a result of war, and the British and the Argentines have battled over the islands in the South Atlantic which each calls by a different name—signifying the vast cultural differences that separate the two nations.

The African and Asian colonies which have recently gained their independence, generally peacefully, have changed their names largely to emphasize their new national identities. In Africa, for example, Ghana and Zaire have taken on names that are more expressive of their cultural heritage. And in Asia, Sri Lanka and the former French colonies of Indochina have dropped names which, although ancient, still were associated with modern colonial regimes.

Names in conflict erupt in the most unexpected places, even when changes are made with the best of intentions. The renaming of Cape Canaveral to Cape Kennedy raised a storm of protest because the antiquity of the name and the powerful associations connected with it were totally disregarded. Beneath the peaceful visage of Mt. Rainier, so named in 1792, simmers a century-old debate in favor of its native American name, Mt. Tacoma. Examples of the conflicts cited here may be multiplied by the score.

Cape Canaveral

Model of a Saturn 1 rocket used in the Apollo moon mission at Cape Canaveral Wood. National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution (247)

Frederick de Witt's map of 1708 showing the Congo region in equatorial Africa before Belgian colonization and the emergence of Zaire in 1960.

Three maps documenting the changing names of Cape Canaveral (*right*)/ Kennedy (*center*, with press release)/Canaveral (*left*)
Color reproductions. (*Right*) *Cape Canaveral Quadrangle* . . . , 1951; (*center, above*) *Cape Canaveral Quadrangle* . . ., 1970; (*center, below*) AP background story and map, New York, December 1964; (*left*) *Cape Canaveral Quadrangle* . . ., 1976. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey. Geography and Map Division (248-251)

Two sixteenth-century representations of the Florida coast using the name Canaveral, described as a "cape" (*above*) and as a "promontory" (*below*)
(*Above*) Engraving. *Florida et Apalche*, by Cornelis Wytfliet, [1598]; (*below*) Hand-colored engraving. *Floridae Americae Provinciae* . . ., by Jacques LeMoyne de Morgues, [1591]. Lowery 83, 73. Geography and Map Division (252, 253)

Jacques de Morgues' drawing (1563) depicting Indians of Florida, among the reeds, collecting gold in streams running from the Apalatcy Mountains
Photo mural of the engraving "Auri legendi ration in rivis e montibus Apalatcy de currentibus," in *Brevis narratio eorum quae in Florida Americae provicia* . . ., by Jacques le Moyne de Morgues. Frankfort: Theodore de Bry, 1591, pt. 2, pl. 41. Rare Book and Special Collections Division (254)

Mt. Rainier

Four pamphlets (and a chocolate representation) arguing for and against the

use of the name Mt. Rainier or Mt. Tacoma

(Right) Is it "Mt. Tacoma" or "Rainier" . . . , by James Wickersham. Proceedings of Tacoma Academy of Science, 1893; *(center, right) The Mountain* . . . . Tacoma: Justice to the Mountain Committee, 1917; *(center)* Chocolate Mt. Rainier, Topographic Chocolate Co., Denver, Colo.; *(center, left) Report* . . . *[Senate] Joint Resolution to Change* . . . *"Mount Rainier" to "Mount Tacoma"* . . . . Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1924; *The Great Myth—"Mount Tacoma"* . . . . Olympia: Olympia Chamber of Commerce and Thurston County Pioneer and Historical Society, 1924. General Collections; U.S. Board on Geographic Names (255–259)

Bird's-eye views of Tacoma *(left)* and Seattle *(right)* including vignettes of the mountain with the opposing names "Mount Tacoma" and "Mount Rainier"

Lithographs. *(Left) View* . . . *of Tacoma, W.T.* . . . ; *(right) Bird's eye view* . . . *of Seattle, WT.* . . . , both by Henry Wellge. Madison, Wis.: J.J. Stoner, 1884. G4284 .T2A3 and .S4A3 1884 .W4. Geography and Map Division (260, 261)

Totem pole symbolizing the source of tribal unity, of the type carved by the Indians of the Pacific Northwest

Cardboard. Container Corp. of America. Copyright Office (262)

East Prussia

A Polish map *(below)* and a Soviet map *(above)* illustrating the partition of East Prussia between Poland and Russia after World War II

Color reproductions. *(Below) Mapa Województwa Gdańskiego*. Warsaw: PPWK, 1973; *(above) Kaliningradskaia oblast*. Moscow: GUGK, 1983. G6523 .G4 1973 .P3; G7063 .K2 1983 .S6. Geography and Map Division (263, 264)

East Prussia, showing German place names as of 1937 and the partition line between Polish and Russian administrative areas

Color reproduction. *Heimatkarte von Ostpreussen*. Celle: Conrad Schadinsky, n.d. TC, Germany-East Prussia. Geography and Map Division (265)

Headline article in the *New York Times*, November 16, 1930, on the inflammatory problem of a Germany divided by the Polish corridor

"Europe's Sorest Spot: The Polish Corridor," by Harold Callender. *New York Times*, November 16, 1930, p. 1. TC, Poland (reg.)-Polish Corridor. Geography and Map Division (266)

Two pre-World War II post cards depicting the Polish Corridor dividing Prussia, 1933

Color reproductions. *(Below) Der Korridor als Verkehrszerstörer; (above) Danzig vor und nach Versailles*. Danzig: W.F. Burau, [1933]. TC, Poland (reg.)-Polish Corridor. Geography and Map Division (267, 268)

Falkland Islands

An Argentinian map *(below)* denominating the Malvinas Islands, 1982, and a British map *(above)* denominating the same islands the Falkland Islands, 1987

Color reproductions. *(Below) Malvinas Argentinas*. [Buenos Aires]: Editorial Circulacion Latinoamericana, 1982; *(above) The Falkland Islands*, by W. Kay-Korzeniewicz. Oswestry, England: Anthony Nelson Ltd., 1987. G9175 1982 .P4 and 1987 .K3. Geography and Map Division (269, 270)

Eighteenth-century French chart referring to the Malvinas or New Islands,

which the English, who had an established interest there, called the Falkland Islands

Engraving. *Carte . . . des Isles Malouines or Isles Nouvelles . . . [ou] Isles de Falkland . . .*, by J.N. Bellin. [Paris], 1771. TC, Atlantic Ocean-Falkland Islands. Geography and Map Division (271)

Ghana and Zaire

The Congo before Belgian colonization, 1708

Hand-colored engraving. *Regna Congo et Angola.* From *Atlas Minor*, by Frederick de Wit. Amsterdam, [1708], fol. 2, map 67. G1015 .W52 1708 Vault. Geography and Map Division (272)

Butterfly wing design from Zaire, 1981

Butterfly wings, 1981. African and Middle Eastern Division (273)

Two CIA maps of that part of the Congo now called Zaire (*below*), which, on gaining independence from Belgium, first called itself the Democratic Republic of the Congo (*above*)

Color reproductions. (*Below*) *Zaire*, 1973; (*above*) *Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 1970. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. G8650 1973 and 1970 .U5. Geography and Map Division (274, 275)

The Belgian Congo, present-day Zaire, prominently displaying the commemorative European names of major cities such as Leopoldville, Stanleyville, Albertville, and Elisabethville

Color reproduction. *Congo Belge*, by A.de Schaepmeester. [Brussels]: Institut Cartographique Militaire de Belgique, 1926. TC, Zaire. Geography and Map Division (276)

Akwaba doll from Ghana

Wood, nineteenth century. African and Middle Eastern Division (277)

Pre-colonial map of western Africa (*below*) showing the Gold Coast of Guinea, presently called Ghana (*above*), after the interior region of Ghana just to the northeast

Hand-colored engraving and color reproduction: (*below*) *Guinea propria . . .*, by J.B. Homann. Nuremberg, 1743; (*above*) Ghana. London: Educational Productions Ltd., *ca.* 1957. TC, Africa (reg.)-West; Ghana. Geography and Map Division (278, 279)

Istanbul

Bird's-eye view (1572) of the ancient city on the Bosphorus, which the Greeks called Byzantium, the Romans Constantinople, and the Turks Istanbul

Hand-colored engraving. *Byzantium, nunc Constantinopolis.* In *Civitates orbis terrarum*, by George Braun and Frans Hogenberg. Cologne, [1612–1618], vol. 1, map 51. G1028 .B7 1612 Vault. Geography and Map Division (282)

St. Sophia, one of a series of paintings by David Finn interpreting the passion and sensuality of Yeats' poem *Sailing to Byzantium* (later Constantinople, now Istanbul)

In *W. B. Yeats Byzantium*, illustrated by David Finn. Redding Ridge, Connecticut: Black Swann Books Ltd., 1983, pp. 30–31. General Collections (283)

Plan of modern-day Istanbul (1964), showing the division of the city between the European and Asian land masses

Color reproduction. *Istanbul.* Berne: Hallwag, 1964. TC, Turkey-Istanbul. Geography and Map Division (284)

Prospect of Constantinople, or Istanbul (1725), showing the ancient royal palaces and great Islamic mosques of the city

Hand-colored engraving. *Accurate Vorstellung der . . . Constantinopel . . .*, by J.B. Homann. Nuremberg, [1725]. TC, Turkey-Istanbul. Geography and Map Division (285)

Sri Lanka

Landsat satellite image (1983) of Sri Lanka (Ceylon, or ancient Taprobana)

Color reproduction. *Sri Lanka, satellite image mosaic.* Zurich: University of Zurich-Irchel, 1983. G7751 .A4 1983 .U5. Geography and Map Division (286)

Taprobana, the name used by the second-century geographer Claudius Ptolemy, for present-day Sri Lanka (Ceylon)

Woodcut. *Taprobana ins.* From *Geographicae . . .*, by Claudius Ptolemy. Translated by Michael Servetus. Vienna: Gaspar Trechsel, 1541. G7750 1541 .P Vault. Geography and Map Division (287)

Ceylon, as ancient Taprobana was known in the early colonial period, and the name by which it is still best known

Hand-colored engraving. *Ceylon olim Taprobana . . .*, by Matthew Seutter, 1747? TC, Ceylon. Geography and Map Division (288)

Southeast Asia

Two CIA maps of Southeast Asia showing numerous name changes made during the 1970s and 1980s, such as [East] Pakistan-Bangladesh, Cambodia-Kampuchea, and Saigon-Ho Chi Minh City

Color reproductions. (*Above*) *Southeast Asia*, 1971; (*below*) *Mainland Southeast Asia*, 1982. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. G8000 1971 .U5 and 1982 .U51. Geography and Map Division (289, 290)

Phoenix Bird from Thailand, a ritualistic symbol used in religions throughout Southeast Asia, and probably originally fixed on a staff and set beside an outside altar

Gilded metal with glass inset, late nineteenth century. Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Jack Lydman (291)

Southeast Asia before the colonial era, including Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin China, 1708

Hand-colored engraving. *Indiae Orientalis . . . .* From *Atlas Minor*, by Frederick de Wit. Amsterdam, [1708], vol. 2, map 59. G1015 .W52 1708 Vault. Geography and Map Division (292)

Video, on the birth of the island of Surtsey, the Chesapeake Bay, the Falkland Islands war, the naming of BlueBird Creek in Iowa, and an interview with Meredith Burrill of the United States Board on Geographic Names

Video. Interpretive Programs Office (293)

Entrance figure, taken from the engraved vignette on Matthew Seutter's 1747 map of Ceylon (item #288)

Hand-colored silhouetted photo blow-up adhered to board. Interpretive Programs Office

Staff for the exhibition: Irene U. Burnham, Interpretive Programs Officer; Andrew J. Cosentino, exhibition director; Ronald E. Grim, curator; David Ellis, Hands On! Inc., designer; Gene E. Roberts, production manager; Gwynn E. Wilhelm, Elna M. Adams, John A. Birmingham, and Christopher J. O'Connor, production staff; Deborah A. Durbeck and Kimberly A. Lord, graphics designers; Tambra L. Johnson, registrar; John J. Kozar, administrative support. *Special thanks for assistance:* John A. Wolter; Ralph E. Ehrenberg; James A. Flatness; William R. Nugent; Robert B. Carneal; Mrs. Ronald E. Grim; Donald J. Orth; Richard R. Randall; Roger Payne; and Judy Stella.

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